

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IX.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

No. 45.

QU'APPELLE.

R. McLELLAN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and
Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing,
Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly
executed.

CITY MEAT MARKET. Fresh Meat
of all kinds kept constantly on hand,
lowest prices. W. H. BIRD, Proprietor.

D. C. E. CATHART, Qu'Appelle, Phy-
sician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Grad-
uated Toronto University and Licentiate Col-
lege Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

WALTER HENDERSON, M.D.C.M.,
Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of
Royal University, Montreal. Office next
door to Mr. Beauchamp's store.

S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer.
Selling for the North-West Territories.
Sales conducted on the shortest notice.
Arrangements can be made at my office,
or at the Auction Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate,
Solicitor, etc.
Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel,
Qu'Appelle, B.C.

W. M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public,
Collections and Real Estate Agent.
Indian Head office at the house of Mr.
W. Smith, who will attend to any business
during his absence.

R. J. HUNTER, Qu'Appelle, Assa.
Dealer in Indian Goods and Imported
Heavy Drapery. Hosiery, Lingerie, and
Suits. Stable. First Class Bldg. Long
stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

Lands for Sale

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
AND ON VERY EASY TERMS.

40,000 ACRES TO
CHOOSE FROM,

Within easy distance of the rising
towns of Indian Head and Qu'Appelle
Station, on the Canadian
Pacific Railway, with Churches and
Schools for all.

SPLENDID
Wheat Growing Land,
And suitable for Farming.

In all its branches,
Intending Settlers only need apply.

WALTER B. SHEPPARD,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
The Canadian Co-operative Colon-
ization Co., Ltd.,

Indian Head, N.W.T.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old
Country.

Toronto	Dominion Line	Sept. 22
Vancouver	"	Sept. 29
Oregon	"	Oct. 6
Barrow	"	Oct. 13
London	Adlan Line	Sept. 1
Montreal	"	Sept. 8
San Francisco	"	Oct. 15
London	"	Sept. 22
Lake Superior	Beaver Line.	Sept. 5
Lake Winnipeg	"	Sept. 12
Lake Huron	"	Sept. 19

CHAPTER XXX.

It is not for the guest to dictate

The costume of a Lumberman is a be-

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

LATE BRITISH NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CHARYBIS

THE FASTEST OF HER CLASS.

A substitute for Fog Signals on Railways.
The "Skull of the Bruce of Marston" - Mineral Wealth of Ireland.

ENGLAND.

In June of last year a Devonshire farmer gave his sheep a brooch with a mixture of gold leaves and forget-me-nots, and suggested that the sheep were emblematic of the way in which he was to die, and the brooch was to be a warning to him not to forget his duty. Recently he was mauling in the sun and died for breach of promise.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the London streets and Building Bill have considered the expediency of limiting the height of buildings in London, and they eventually passed a clause giving the maximum height of any building at 80 feet, unless the building is a church or a chapel.

The latest London sensation is a young lady who is supposed to be a "water baby," and who was found in a tank with six feet of water. She is supposed to have been in the tank for some time, and she is now being nursed by a doctor.

On a recent Sunday, New Gardens, London, a very famous woman, a "water baby," was found in a tank with six feet of water. She is supposed to have been in the tank for some time, and she is now being nursed by a doctor.

During the recent cold weather in the north of England, the body of a pauper was found in a field at Chadderton, near Oldham, guarded by a fox terrier. The man had died from exposure, and the dog had been with him when he died. The dog was found with the body, and it was supposed to have been the dog's duty to guard the body.

The inhabitants of Hinton and neighborhood were thrown into a state of consternation by the bursting of a large portion of Birmingham Canal. The embankment gave way to the extent of several yards, and as the volume of water pressed against the opening it made a chain of 20 yards wide, through which the water rushed into a deep hole, from which clay had been dug on the other side of the tow path. Before means could be taken to close the two narrow openings, the water had been emptied for over a mile in extent. As this is the principal waterway from Birmingham to the Black Country, several works were brought to a standstill until the damage was repaired, owing to the inability to obtain the supply of fuel for the furnaces and boilers.

Rees recently invaded the Alliance Cotton-spinning Mills on Standerfield in myriads. He is a man of over a hundred years of age, and he is a very famous man. He is a man of over a hundred years of age, and he is a very famous man.

The Mayor of Leicester (Alderman Hart), who is a Jew, occupied the pulpit at Wydale Congregational church recently, on the occasion of a special service on behalf of the Jewish people. The service was held in the church, and the Mayor was the only Jew who was present.

Her Majesty's ship Charybdis, the latest and largest of the second-class cruisers, has undergone her official steam trials at the mouth of the Thames with most satisfactory results. She is a ship of 4,300 tons displacement, armed with ten guns, and differs from the Apollo class in having an additional upper deck sheltering her main armament and providing superior accommodations for her crew. Under her natural draught, with an indicated horse-power of 7,100 a speed of 19.3 knots was attained, and with 9136 indicated horse-power on the forced draught trial a speed of 20.5 knots, equivalent to nearly nine statute miles per hour. This is the highest speed achieved with this class of vessel. The ship was built at Sheerness dockyard, but the whole of the machinery was designed, constructed and fitted on board by Fairlie's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, of Glasgow, who have now engaged five of these second-class cruisers.

SCOTLAND.

There is quite a race among members of Parliament this summer to wear the cornflower as a buttonhole.

A Queensferry man recently walked 410 miles in order to interview Dr. Barzardo about one of his children.

On Megdale Rock, near Spinningdale, Sutherland, the keepers lately discovered a fox's den, and destroyed the whole family. The place contained the remains of such delicacies as lamb, grouse, and chickens.

A Canadian bullock was recently sold at Sheddah, Glasgow, which stood 17 hands high, and measured 8 feet from the crown of the head to the tail, while its gross weight was slightly over a ton. It was knocked down at £28, 5s.

A large number of seals have recently been seen in the Moray Firth, and they are supposed to be the same as those seen in the Tay above the Bridge. A seal was seen on the other day by some fishermen, and it was supposed to be the same as the one seen in the Tay.

On the grayling in the Clyde are said to be suffering from a malignant disease. Four were recently counted on the bank, and a note below Hyndford Bridge. Their scales were firm, but the fish on their sides were either eaten away or in a putrid condition. The Lunan Angling Club forwarded specimens to a Glasgow professor.

The discourse of a recent sermon in the St. Andrew's church, Dundee, was "The Water of Life." The minister, Mr. James, urged his hearers to use the weapons they possessed against their enemies in this world. He remarked, "I have slain a thousand enemies with the jawbone of an ass, and I have slain a thousand enemies with the jawbone of an ass, and I have slain a thousand enemies with the jawbone of an ass."

A Glasgow cat recently assumed the role of a watch-dog. Its owner, Mrs. Stewart, with her husband was sitting in the kitchen when the cat sprang into the kitchen with its back raised. At the same time Mrs. Stewart thought she heard a noise, and on going into the lobby saw a man disappearing with an alder. She alarmed her husband, who ran to the man and handed him over to the police.

Adlers and other snakes appear to be more numerous in Sutherland this season than usual, probably owing to the recent great heat which prevailed over the north. Adlers generally run from 15 to 22 inches in length, but one was recently killed with two miles of Bonarbridge which was 27 inches long, and bulky in proportion. In several cases their bites have lately proved fatal to live stock. On the heights above Bonarbridge at least one sheep has been killed; and at Slattery a crofter's strike was fatally bitten.

IRELAND.

A meeting of shepherds and herds of Co. Galway was lately held at Bullinac. A resolution was passed pledging themselves never to take charge of an evicted farm, nor to associate with or recognize any man so doing.

A married lady named James, living in Limerick, while walking in her sleep fell from a third story window one morning last. Her dead body was discovered on the pavement in a fearfully mangled condition.

Some human bones were recently found in Agerafel Moss, Omagh. The bones of one were complete. The skin had been converted into leather by the action of the moss. A find was similar found two years ago at the same place.

Coming closely after the appeal for funds by the Ulster Convention League is a kindred announcement from the Irish Parliamentary Party. It is stated by the Home Rule organ in Belfast that a collection in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund will be taken at all masses at the doors of Catholic churches throughout the country.

An official return in the Dublin Gazette shows that during the week ended 30th June outbreaks of swine fever occurred in all the counties of Ireland, the total number of outbreaks being 183. Eighty-eight diseased swine died, and 597 were slaughtered. Eighty-seven healthy animals were slaughtered all having been in contact with diseased ones.

A maid servant having been bitten by her master's dog brought an action before the Dublin Recorder for £10 compensation. It seems she was showing a lady visitor into the drawing room when the dog bit her leg. The defendant said the dog was liable to attack any servant who wore a cap and apron in revenge for having been thrown down stairs by a maid servant. The Recorder gave a decree for £10.

A wholesale poisoning of cattle is taking place on Col. O'Callaghan's estate at Bodke, and so far without the slightest clue being obtained as to the offenders. A short time ago an evicted farm at Clonmore five miles from Bodke was visited with a scientific analysis disclosed, and now a further and more successful attempt has been made to thin off a herd on a second evicted farm in the same district. Out of 24 cows in the herd, 11 died, it is presumed, by poisoning within a few days, and it is apprehended that the entire number will succumb, as the surviving animals show symptoms of having been poisoned also.

On one day recently there were over nine hundred head of salmon caught between the combined fisheries of Blackrock and Portlaoine. The catch was a record, and it was a very famous catch. It was a record, and it was a very famous catch.

The Dublin Freeman says: "The mineral wealth of Ireland, though experts declare it to be incalculable, has long lain fallow for lack of capital and enterprise to work it. A suggestion of better prospects just comes from Dangan, where for the last year a half-brother operation have been carried on, and where at length a seam of bituminous coal 5 feet 11 inches in thickness has been struck. The 'find' is on the property of the Dangan Collieries Company, Limited, who will, we understand, commence operations on it at an early date. The company own 180 acres of land in the neighborhood, and the mining engineer in charge is of opinion that the coal lies under the whole of the area. The seam is about 18 inches thick, and is a stratum of red sandstone and the coal measures.

The Graves of Royal Dogs.
One of the most interesting spots in the immediate vicinity of Windsor Castle, the summer residence of Queen Victoria, is the celebrated "Graveyard for Royal Dogs." It seems that Victoria's husband, the late Prince Albert, was passionately fond of dogs, and from the inscriptions on the largest of the "monuments" in this royal canine burial ground, it is to be inferred that the Prince was the first to mourn the death of a favorite four-footed dog. The inscription on the slab in question is as follows:

MAURICE,
Favorite Mount St. Bernard
of H.R.H., the Prince Consort,
Died November, 1861.

Near by is the grave of "Prince, Scotch terrier; died February 6, 1874," and a little further on is a slab marked "Nellie, mother to Hess, Flora, and Sailor; died October 12, 1888." Another little marble slab, about one foot in length, near the grave of Nellie informs the reader of the inscription that it marks the last resting place of "Mina, daughter of Corran and Princess. Born February, 1891; died February, 1893." Within a few paces of the grave of Mina is a slab erected "To the Memory of Dot, granddaughter of Corran; died May 3, 1891, aged nine years." Maurice was the favorite of the Prince Consort, "pay," of the Queen herself. The little monument over Tipper's grave says that she died March 15, 1895.

Doesn't it Seem Funny?
That it is a cold day when a man is free.
That a blind man's sayings may be very cutting.
That when a man is short he generally has a long face.
That a man's shortcomings go a long way again.
That many a fly meets a watery grave in a milk pail.
That it is in bad form, though good taste to soak your bread in gravy.
That some people can't even catch a cold without getting it in the neck.
That a pensive maiden may become expensive after marriage.
That women are all bella, because you never know the metal they are made of till you ring them.
That a man's name is never mud while he has the dust, even though he don't come in out of the rain.
That there is a time in every man's life when his moustache is "down" on him and won't take any of his lip.

"What is the difference," said the professor, "between music and noise?" "It is," answered a student, "the difference between noise and playing is music," said one of the afflicted.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Country Round About and Seoul, Corea's capital.

Kiang-Kai, the smallest of the eight Korean provinces, is, politically, the royal or court province, and, physically, the basin of the largest river inside the peninsula. The tremendous force of this river's current and the volume of its water bring down immense masses of silt annually. Beginning at a point near the capital, wide sand banks are formed, which are bare at low water, but are flooded in time of rain or at the melting of the spring snows. This river is named the Han, and is navigable certainly as far as the capital, for large vessels.

The city of Han-Yang, or Seoul, where the Koreans attacked the Japanese garrison on Monday, is situated on the north side of the Han River, which, singularly enough, is called the Salt River, or the River Salee, on our charts. So, whatever the outcome of the war, there will be a chance for the paragon. The name Han-Yang means "the Fortress on the Han River." The common term applied to the royal city is Seoul, which means "the capital," just as the Japanese call the capital of their country "Miako" or "Kiyo," instead of saying "Kioto." Seoul is often spoken of as the "King's Residence," and on foreign maps is marked "King-Ki Tao," which is the name of the province. The city proper lies distant nearly a league from the river bank, but has suburbs extending down to the river. It has about 30,723 houses, which, allowing for the Japanese garrison, give a population of over 150,000 souls.

The natural surroundings of Seoul are fine. On the north a range of the Ho Mountains rises as a wall. To the east towers the ridge of barriers; the mighty flood of the Han rolls to the south. The scenery from the capital is magnificent, and those walking along the city walls as they rise over the hill crests and then into the valleys can feast their eyes on the luxurious verdure and glorious mountain views for which the country is noted. The walls of the city are of crumpled masonry of varying height averaging about twenty feet, with arched stone bridges spanning the water courses. The streets of Seoul are narrow and tortuous. The King's castle is in the northern part of the city. High roads to the right points of the compass start from the palace through the city.

Naturally the military geography of the country round Seoul has been well studied by the Koreans, and its strategic position has been strongly defended. Four great fortresses guard the approaches to the royal city. These are Suwen to the south, Kwang-Chui to the southeast, Sunjo, or Ka-Song, to the north, and Kang-Wa to the west. All these fortresses have been the scene of siege and battle in times past. On the walls of the first three the rival banners of the hosts of Ming from China and of Taiko from Japan were set in alternate succession by the victors who held them during the Japanese occupation of the country between the years 1592 and 1597. The Manchurian standards of 1687 and the Kang-Kai standards of 1895 were planted on the ramparts of Kang-Wa. Besides these castle cities, there are forts and redoubts along the river banks, crowning most of the commanding headlands or points of vantage. Over these the Stars and Stripes floated for three days in 1871, when the American forces captured these strongholds. In most cases the walls of cities and forts are not over ten feet high, though in those of the first order the height of twenty-five feet is attained. None of them would offer serious difficulty to an attacking force possessing modern artillery.

For political purposes the capital province was divided into the right and left divisions. The Kan-Sa, or Governor, lives at the capital, but outside the walls, as he has little or no authority in the city proper. His residence is near the west gate. A trustworthy census gives the number of houses in the province, exclusive of the capital, as 139,000 and of the people 680,000, of whom 166,274 are enlisted as soldiers. The inhabitants of Kang-Kai enjoy the reputation among the other provinces of being light-headed, fickle and much given to luxuriant pleasure. "It is the officials of this province," says the Korean, "who are the most numerous in Kang-Kai, and who are singing and dancing girls and people who live in a state of luxury. When fighting is to be done, however, as now, the Government usually calls upon the northern provinces to furnish soldiers."

NEW YORK'S CROPS.

Wheat is Fair, Rice Good, Oats Middling, Corn Fine and Potatoes Bad.

The following report is sent out as to the condition of crops by the New York state commissioners of agriculture, located at Cornell University, at Ithaca.

The weather has continued to be dry and warm—fine for growing grain and grass, but in many sections the rainfall has been insufficient for the needs of growing crops. Wheat is mostly out, and some threshed. Yield seems to be fair. Barley harvest is well begun, and the hay harvest is nearly finished. In some places the hay is well advanced, and in some it is just beginning. Oats harvest is well begun, and the hay harvest is nearly finished. In some places the hay is well advanced, and in some it is just beginning.

In central counties good rains occurred, and all growing crops have made good progress. Corn usually is growing finely. The dry weather, together with the ravages of the bugs, has combined to render the outcome of the potato crop very uncertain. Many report early potatoes to be very poor crop. Throughout the central counties the yield promises fair, and some places good. There is little change in the fruit prospects. Apples continue to drop.

INDIAN ART TRIUMPHANT.
Municipality of Bombay Presents Royalty a Bare Casket.

Although the Bombay municipality presented their address of congratulation upon the marriage of Princess May with the Duke of York at the time of the wedding, the casket in which it is to be enclosed has just been completed. The work was intrusted to Messrs. Hamilton & Co., and they have succeeded in making a magnificent casket which is undoubtedly a credit to Indian art.

It is fourteen inches high and eight inches long, and is supported on an oblong pedestal. The design is Indian, and a feature of the work is several realistic views of parts of the city, including the celebrated tank at Beach Candy, the High Court, the University, the Royal Clock tower, the Bicyclic club, and the Floral fountain. The arms of his royal highness the Duke of York and the Bombay corporation are also prominently displayed. The casket will be handed over to Mr. Awerch, the municipal commissioner, for dispatch to England.

A Fair Question.
Judge—"This gentleman charges you with stealing his bull-pup, valued at \$75. What have you to say?"
Prisoner—"Well, judge, you honestly think that a man would fool enough to pay \$75 for a snub-nosed dog? I don't know like that has got sense enough to know his own dog when he sees him!"

Dairy Granules.
Any neighborhood which can furnish 400 cows or more within a radius of four miles

THE FARM.

Success With Chicks.

Perhaps no one feature of poultry raising has so many difficulties attached to it as the care and raising of chicks. It is not so difficult to hatch a fine brood, but to properly raise it requires considerable time and attention. To have success with poultry it is necessary to consider the details of the work. In the chicks one must look for the laying stock the next fall and winter, and bear in mind that every chick counts when adding up the total for the season.

The best results in raising chicks have been obtained by completely controlling them at all times; that is, by putting each brood in a separate coop and run, where every attention may be given to their welfare and comfort. By such an arrangement not only is labor saved, but the brood is

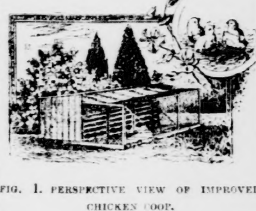


FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF IMPROVED CHICKEN COOP.

free from the annoyances and inconveniences of other poultry. Experience has taught me that this is the right way to care for chicks, and the casualties resulting therefrom have, indeed, been small when compared with previous efforts in this line. In building the coop consider first the dryness of the same; every precaution to make it waterproof for nothing is more detrimental to the little chicks than dampness. Numerous losses are occasioned by their becoming chilled with the wet, which results in diarrhea and death. It matters not how the coops are built, whether of a dry-proof box or specially constructed; see that it has a floor to shut out the dampness from the ground, and a roof that sheds rain.

The coops shown in the illustrations will cover many inconveniences. In the plan the coops are built three in number, on the same principle that poultry houses are arranged to contain a variety of fowls with separate runs attached. Each division is

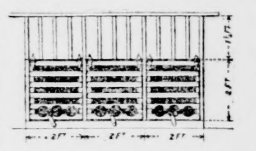


FIG. 2. FRONT ELEVATION.

separate and can be used for one, two or three broods at a time, if desired. The general custom is to have individual coops placed promiscuously around the yard; by this arrangement they are in one spot and easy of attention, saving much labor when a number of broods are hatched at one time. When the hens and broods are allowed to roam at will for the first three weeks, there is no telling how many may be lost, before they attain the age to resist the variations of the weather and to care for themselves. By confining them for two or three weeks they are enabled to receive every attention needed for their rapid growth and development; in the coops here shown they are free from the molestation of the older birds, or the angry peck of an ill-natured hen as they scramble for food and drink. The mother hen has nothing to detract her attention from the young, and performs her maternal duties in a motherly way, to the advantage of the youngsters.

The ground plan of the coop is six feet square, and is divided into six feet of each. One-half of the frame is covered with matched boards, to serve as a floor for the enclosed part. The highest part is three and one-half feet, sloping toward the rear; the open portion of the coop is a level of two feet high, and the partitions of the enclosure are solid boards two feet high with laths at the top.

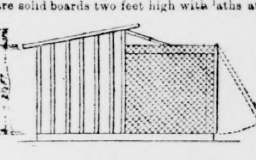


FIG. 3. SIDE ELEVATION.

the top to afford ventilation, the partitions of wire mesh are made of laths, placed one-half inch apart, to avoid lighting between the top of the coop and the ground, and to prevent the escape of air from one space to the other.

The roof should be made as close as possible, and covered with tarred paper to insure dryness; within the sheds should be built of even boards and stripped over the cracks with one-half by three-inch strips. Place dry earth on the floors of the enclosed part one inch thick, and a little straw in the rear for the hens and chicks to lie on. In the wire part cover the ground to a depth of two inches with straw, and this prevents dampness after a rain. Keep the entire coop well cleaned and whitewashed, and occasionally sprinkle insect powder in the corners to keep out vermin. Place water in fountains in the rear, scatter the grain feed, and feed the broods from a loop in pans to avoid the waste particles scattering on the ground. Never feed or place the water fountains in the closed part, as this is intended for roosting only. When the broods are from a coop, the coop should be kept in the roosting part for a couple of days; the laths door separating the coop and the run should be closed during this time to keep the hen confined, but the brood may have free access to the laths door to the run. After the laths door is closed, the coop may be kept raised, and the hen and brood can use the entire space of house and run. When the chicks have grown sufficiently strong, the outer door may be raised, and the brood can range on the grass during good weather, and be cooped here at night until the hen leaves them, when they should have free range to themselves and be cooped in a different house until they are ready for the pens in the fall. (A respective view of each of the coops is shown in Fig. 1; in Fig. 2 is seen the front elevation without the wire frame. The side elevation is shown in Fig. 3.)

THE FUTURE OF FARMING.
Hon. Edwin Willis, in his talk to the graduates of the Maine State college, said that first, every man has a right to be a farmer; second, it is no disgrace to be a farmer; third, a farmer need not be a fool. Hereafter the so-called learned professions have had the right of way in literature, but to-day some of the keenest minds and sharpest pens are enlisted in the cause of labor on the farms and in the shops. If the good people of the six New England states will stand by the possibilities of their agricultural and mechanical college and will make these possibilities very real, they will retain their ascendancy. If they do not, what is now perhaps approaching equality will simply precede their decline and fall, and we may and will begin to write its history now.

Blood Poisoning.
Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Elgin, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 2 years ago, and soon terrible aches broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 75 pounds, and saw no prospect of help.

Mrs. M.E. O'Fallon, at last began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the housework of a large family. My case was a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the housework of a large family. My case was a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the housework of a large family. My case was a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the housework of a large family. My case was a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the housework of a large family. My case was a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the housework of a large family. My case was a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

may feel justified in organizing a co-operative creamery.

Cream of different ages should not be mixed immediately before being put in the churn. It may be mixed, but it should be done twelve hours before churning. That is, no cream should be mixed with that which has been properly ripened, unless it be done twelve hours before churning, or long enough for it all to be equal in ripeness before being churned.

We do not make butter for our own use; we cannot afford to do so, for the separator extracts more butter from the milk than we can get out. The patrons take all the milk to the factory and receive in return the very best quality of butter for home use and a large milk check besides, all procured by so little labor, comparatively speaking, that the happy farmer smilingly passes half the amount to his still happier wife, who feels grateful for having lived to see so great a revolution.

A CUSTOMS DEFINITION.
Regarding the Market Value of Goods Purchased in Bond.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A misconception appears to have arisen with respect to the order recently promulgated by the Board of Customs respecting the market value of goods purchased in bond. The text of the circular is as follows: Inasmuch as section 58 of the Customs Act provides that ad valorem duties shall be collected upon the fair market value of the goods as sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence, and at the time when the same were exported directly to Canada, it is clear that the price actually paid for goods purchased in bond in any foreign market is not the value for duty in Canada, nor the fair market value within the meaning of the Customs Act; but to the price paid for the goods in bond there must be added the customs or internal revenue duty leviable in the country where the goods are purchased in bond, and which is collected in all cases by the foreign Government concerned before the goods are allowed to go into home consumption in such foreign country. Further, in the case of any goods to which a Government bounty may attach, when the same are exported, and which may have been purchased in bond, the amount of such bounty should also be included in the value for duty at Canadian customs. Such principle must be strictly applied by all cases in which goods may have been purchased in bond, and in respect of which entries may be tendered at our port.

This is not a new decision, and is not designed to hamper trade. The practice has been in vogue since 1883. In order to secure uniformity in the collection of duty at the various ports it has been deemed advisable to issue this circular.

How a Young Lady Was Cured of a Terrible Malady When Near the Brink of Death.

The large, pretentious brick residence at 88 Miami avenue, in this city, is the home of the heroine of this interesting story. She is Miss Margaret Stenbaugh, and her interesting experiences during the past four years are published here for the first time.

"From the time I was twelve years old, I was a sufferer in all that the term implies, and never thought of being as healthy as I am to-day. Why, at that time, I was such a scrawny, puny little midget, pale and emaciated, by an ailment peculiar to us women, that my father and mother, and I lived or died; in fact, I think I would have preferred the latter. I could not walk, and regularly every night my father used to carry me upstairs to my room. I remember my telling him that he wouldn't have to carry me about much longer, and how he said, with tears in his eyes, that he would be willing to do it always, if he could only have me with him. It was evidently foreordained that I should not die at that particular time, as a miraculous transformation in my condition was the talk of the neighborhood. I read of the wonderful cures that were being wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and my father went to Bradford, where he purchased a couple of boxes from Jas. A. Wallace. I commenced taking them, and I thought for a time that they did me no good, as they made me sick at first, but very shortly I noted a great change. They began to act on my trouble, and in the short space of six months I was able to walk. I commenced taking the pills, and in six months I was in the condition you see me now. I fully believe that they alone saved me from the grave, and you will always find myself and believe of our family ready to talk about the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 15th day of December, 1903.
D. A. DELANEY, Notary Public.
Wayne Co., Michigan.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Shenandoah, N. Y. Beware of imitations, and see the signatures alleged to be "Jas. A. Wallace."

"When George met me it was a case of love at first sight." Lucille—"It must have been. I feel sure he never took a second."

Roses are now in full bloom. Many complain that their plants throw suckers from the roots. These are budded roses. You should buy roses grown on canes, roots, then have no trouble. Brown's Root Brod., Toronto, Ont., are the leading rose growers in the country. Write them for an agency.

Miss Beatty—"How do you like my new photograph?" Little girl—"It's perfectly lovely. Did you really sit for it yourself?"

The High Testimony.
Of hundreds of druggists affords convincing proof of the great merit of Nervine in all painful affections. F. R. Melville, druggist, Prescott, writes:—"My customers who have used Nervine speak highly of it. I am satisfied it will take a leading place in the market." This expresses the universal verdict, and if you are suffering from any painful affection, internal or external, give Nervine a trial, and immediate relief will be as certain as the sun shines. Nervine is a powerfully penetrating pain remedy. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Always Smoke THE "SOMETHING GOOD" CIGAR. It is Really Equal to any Imported. Take my Advice and Insist on getting this 10 Cent Smoke for 5 CENTS.

YOU CAN KEEP YOUR HOUSE WARM... From cellar to garret, and do it cheaply, with our Famous Magnet Wood Furnace. Every User Gladly Testifies To This.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

London - Toronto - Montreal - Winnipeg - Vancouver

The McClary Mfg. Co.

GRANBY RUBBERS

They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish, and it has become a by-word.

"GRANBY RUBBERS wear like iron."

Watch your Weight

If you are losing flesh your system is drawing on your latent strength. Something is wrong. Take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bown, Belleville, All Druggists, etc. &c.

Woman-hood

has its own special medicine in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. And every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, every woman who suffers from any "female complaint" or weakness, needs just that remedy. With it, every disturbance, irregularity and derangement can be permanently cured.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nerve, and the only medicine for women so safe and sure that it can be guaranteed. In periodical pains, displacements, weak back, bearing-down sensations, and every kindred ailment, if it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good"?

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, liver-ills, indigestion, dyspepsia, piles and headaches.

"That's what I call a good deal of a take off," lamented the carriage horse, turning to look at its docked tail.

Rev. Dr. Potts says he has used St. Leon, and finds it both curative and refreshing.

Tom—"I wonder why they call this a cottage pudding?" Dick—"Because it is so confounded flat, perhaps."

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost. Adams' Root Beer Extract..... one bottle Fleischmann's Yeast..... half a cake Sugar..... two pounds Lakewood..... two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place in ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious. The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Is it vanity which is not honest?—[Every-ly. What! Limping

—Sheriff Benson was in town on Monday.

to merchants and others in town who were in the warehouse, and none of them was hurt. Through the exertions of the fire brigade, the section house was saved. During the progress of the fire, a large quantity of gunpowder, which was in store, exploded, and parts of the building, freight, etc., were sent to the hundreds of yards in every direction. The freight offices were among the largest and best west of Winnipeg, and the loss to both the company and private individuals was very heavy.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by the "MAGNIFICENT GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water at once in passing it almost immediately. Sold by C. E. Catthow, Qu'Appelle.

Yes, fine weather! Lots of
lately, but can't last for ever.
There'll be many a wet day at
night before snow flies! And that
may remind you that you've promised

quotes liberally, and with excellent taste it succeeds in drawing attention to the salient points in Dr. Holmes's writings, and it also does the best that is in a serious, if a humorous writer, a philosopher and an educator as well as a wit. His biography remains still to be written, but when it is done—*if it comes*—Mr. Jarrold will be the man to write it. As should be written by him, his own work is a thorough knowledge of his work. All lovers of the good, the true and the beautiful will be glad to read the English author for this delightful little volume. It will undoubtedly be the place it deserves on every American book-shelf. (Macmillan & Co.)—New York, Critic.

BIRTHS.

BUNT.—At Qu'Appelle, on Monday, the 21st inst., the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bunt, twins, son and daughter.

WHITING.—On the 12th inst., at Pop Grove Farm, the wife of F. G. Whiting, a son.

L. I.

LIMITED,

Qu'Appelle Printing & Publishing Co
LIMITED,
QU'APPELLE N.W.T.